THE

## Law Compels

No man to wear sox. Isn't necessary. A combination of circumstances-the When, the sox and the price-supplies all the inducements, and renders coercion unnecessary. We show sox at 15 cents and 25 cents—that would make even

## Jerry Simpson

Waver in his faith if he saw the colorings and qualities, and knew they were gauranteed

To Wear

And not fade or crock This is

FROM THE WHEN

INVALID'S RUBBER GOODS. Air Beds, Pillow and Chair Cushions, Hospital Rings, Urinals, Bed Pans, Fountain and Bulb Syringes, Hot Water Bottles, Stomach Tubes and Shower Baths. Bath Cabinets. WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CQ.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS--224 and 226 S. Meridian street, Indianapolis, Ind

redemption, shows: Available cash balance, \$141,851.431; gold, \$73,390,827. Senator Fairbanks late this afternoon succeeded in passing through the Senate a

bill granting a pension of \$100 a month to the widow of Major General Lawton. The bill as reported from the House carried only \$50 a month, but Senator Fairbanks induced the Senate to increase the amount. The bill has yet to pass the House, where the amount may be cut down again. XXX

Senator Fairbanks to-day introduced an propriate \$5,000 for repairs and improvement of the buildings and grounds of the National Cemetery at New Albany. His bills to pay the Milliken claim for carrying the mail between Paducah, Ky., and Iuka, Miss., from April 1 to June 1, 1861, \$900, and to pay for paving Hanna street in front of and adjacent to the arsenal, something above \$1,000, were favorably reported to the Senate to-day from the committee on

x x x The postoffice at Occident, Rush county, has been abolished.

The President to-day sent to the House his veto of a bill for the relief of William L. Orr. The bill was for service as assistant engineer in the navy from September, 1863, to March, 1865. The President says the records of the navy show that Orr never performed this service. He was appointed, but the appointment never reached him, nor did he accept. The President suggests that in case of doubt a proviso be added to the bill saying that it shall be paid in case of satisfactory proof being made to the secretary of the treasury. ×××

The Department of State is officially informed that the French government has decided not to grant permission to foreign militia to visit Paris in organized bodies during the exposition.

Representative Overstreet, of Indiana, today submitted the majority report on the anti-trust bill agreed to by the committee on judiciary yesterday. It follows the same general lines as the report favoring a constitutional amendment, except to show that the present legislation goes to the limit of the powers of Congress, whereas a constitutional amendment would give Congress new and much needed powers to with the various forms of trusts. Until this enlarged constitutional power is given the report states that Congress can merely strengthen the Sherman act, not by attempting to repress, control or define trusts, but by declaring them illegal for the purpose of interstate and foreign com-

## AT THE BANQUET TABLE

MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATED HOLD REUNION AT CHICAGO.

Business Meeting Followed by a Feast -Several Speeches, Including One by Bishop Fowler.

CHICAGO, May 16 .- The annual banquet of the Associated Press was given at the Auditorium this evening. There were seven long tables in the body of the room for the members, every seat having occupant, and another table for the guests. among whom were Bishop Charles H. Fowler, of the Methodist Church; Col. R. C. Clowry, vice president of the Western Union Telegraph Company; E. J. Nally. of the Postal Telegraph Company; H. D. Estabrook and John P. Wilson, of Chicago.

The tables were ornamented with candelabra and large bunches of red roses. President Victor F. Lawson presided and Mr. Clark Howell, of the Atlanta Constitution, was the toastmaster. The loving cup was passed by General Manager Stone, whose facetious introductions of the members provoked much laughter and clapping of hands.

When the cigars were lighted Mr. Clark Howell, of the Atlanta Constitution, took charge and in a brief speech said that so far as "the Southern contingent" was concerned they were willing to leave the future of the Associated Press in the hands of the men who had guided it "to the magnificent position which it occupied to-day as the greatest news-gathering organization

in the world." [Applause.] In introducing the first speaker, Gen. H. G. Otis, of Los Angeles, Mr. Howell referred to patriotism in journalism, saying: "When the honor of our flag, the prestige of our country are concerned, in upholding the flag and in maintaining the dignity and the honor of the country there and then politics should stop and patriotism should Schroers, of the Westliche Post, St. Louis begin." [Applause.]

General Otis spoke to the question. "Where should patriotism begin and where end in the conduct of a newspaper?" We of the journalistic profession, and especially we who publish partisan political newspapers, may well bear in mind at every incture in a national political contest the ffect of our utterances and of our teachings upon the government under which we live and to which we owe supreme allegiance. This attitude when rightly taken is entirely consistent with the strongest advocacy and the firmest adherence to the political party which we happen to espouse, for we take sides in party contests, not for the sake merely of helping our side to win, but for the sake, as we are wont to claim, of the final effect upon the country as a whole of the policies which we advocate. To take any lower position than this would be indefensible, and it cannot be maintained. The whole science, then, of life, of urnalism, of politics and of government s to be right. Let that be our aim. Let the Constitution of the United States and the flag be our guide and our inspiration and we will make no mistake." [Applause.] Gen. Charles H. Taylor, of the Boston Globe, spoke about the organization of the first Associated Press by James Gordon

encies, giving the readers the news in

in our own line, I don't like to see a tendency in the popular papers of the day to make events which are horrible and revolting, prominent. The vivid illustrations of murder, the parading of deformed | ques children who have been operated on in hospitals, the monstrosities of humanity and of nature; all these need to be eradiplenty of opportunities to present the picturesque, the grotesque, the unique, the beautiful and the attractive events which are of daily occurrence. And these should | gagement. be given preference, so far as we are able to, meeting the wants of the public." Mr. H. D. Estabrook said in part: "No

Showers; cooler.

to escape the tumult it creates, or exchange it, with all its faults, for the newsless blasphemy of a pseudo savior. The Bible nowhere counsels the suppression of news, presumably John Stuart, is reported capbut is itself the compendium of news, some of it not good reading for ears polite. 'Be sure,' says the Bible, 'your sin will find amendment to the sundry civil bill to ap- thing, and the qualification of my doctrine complished, although two hours after mid- statement cabled from Cape Town the truth is that what it publishes should be the truth, the whole truth and nothing sinners in this regard, but there is nothing about an editor which exempts him from the sanction of the moral law. Mr. St. Clair McKelway, of the Brooklyn

Eagle, spoke about "Political Reporting." Bishop Fowler, the next speaker, said he had never talked to so large an audience as half the republic was gathered that little room, the nation being in the hands of those present. This company, set on one purpose, could make the nation do almost anything they wanted the Nation to do. They were the springs that reached every , fashioned every purpose—the sprints molded the new and old common wealths of the Republic. The great editor, he said, was made up of a great in-carnation of human nature and just in proportion as he failed to embody that he failed to succeed; he had to touch life on every side. He did not think editors were the worst men in the world; that newspapers were a missionary institution. An institution, a newspaper, a function should be judged with reference to its purposewhat it was going to do. The newspaper was a business enterprise and papers were made to sell; a business was conducted chiefly and primarily for the purpose of making money, and he thought man had as good a right to make a news paper to make money as he had to sell dry goods and shoes for money. If he made money by the process, he was under some obligation to use the money and power for good purposes. The responsibility rested the individual who managed the newspaper. The three great missionary movements of the Christian centuries were the conversion of St. Paul, the firing on Fort Sumter and blowing up of the Mainethe latter sending us about our main busi-[Applause.] We are out on our aid the speaker. "The blowing of Maine made this Nation one. Our

job is to keep the peace of the world, for we have ideas in our bullets and we wad our guns with newspapers." [Applause.]
The last speaker was Mr. Stephen O'Meara, of the Boston Journal, who spoke happily to the toast, "The men, God bless

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Directors and Members of Advisory Boards Elected at Annual Meeting.

CHICAGO, May 16.-The annual meeting of the Associated Press to-day was very largely attended. The directors recommended the amendment of the by-laws so as to make them conform to the laws of Illinois as laid down in the recent decision of the Supreme Court. After considerable discussion a motion of John Schroers, of the St. Louis Westliche Post, to reject the amendments was agreed to, there being but two votes in the negative.

The four vacancies in the board of directors were filled by the election of Charles H. Grastly, of the Baltimore News; E. P. Call, New York Post; Edward Rosewater. Omaha Bee, and George Thompson, St. Paul Dispatch.

hose the following adivisory boards Eastern division-Herbert F. Gunnison,

Brooklyn Eagle, chairman; Ambrose Butler, Buffalo News; Charles H. Taylor, Boston Globe; A. P. Lantry, Springfield (Mass.) Union; P. C. Boyle, Oil City Der-

Central division-M. Houser, St. Louis Globe-Democrat, chairman; W. D. Haldeman, Louisville Courier-Journal; H. U. Brown, Indianapolis News; E. H. Purdue, Cleveland Leader; James E. Scripps, Detrolt Tribune; T. L. Boyd, Milwaukee Western division-H. W. Scott. Portland Oregonian, chairman; H. G. Otis, Los

Angeles Times; P. H. Lannan, Salt Lake Tribune; K. G. Cooper, Denver Republican; Alden J. Blethen, Seattle Times. Southern division-H. H. Cabanish, At lanta Journal, chairman; C. P. J. Mooney, Memphis Commercial-Appeal: George W.

Ochs, Chattanooga Times; George Baskett, Nashville Banner; Page M. Baker, New Orleans Times-Democrat. Mr. D. M. Houser was unanimously elected chairman of the central division of the

German-American Publishers.

CHICAGO, May 16.-The annual meeting of the German-American Publishers' Association took place to-day at the Auditorium The meeting was attended by every German-American newspaper publisher prominence in the country. Important matters of general interest were discussed and steps taken accordingly. The result of the election of officers was as follows: John president; Herman Ridder, of the New York Staatz Zuitung, vice president; F. Gloedaer, of the Chicago Abend Post, secretary; E. Coleman, of the Milwaukee Herold, treasurer. A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Schroers and the other officers for valuable services rendered in the interests of the German-American publishers

during the past year.

Preferred Death to Grief. ELGIN, Ill., May 16 .- Mrs. Phoebe A on, sister of Representative Albert J. Hopkins, shot herself to-day at her home in Maple Park. She was alone at the time and the discoverey was made by her little daughter Effie on her return from school. The child found her mother dead upon the floor with a bullet hole in her head and a revolver by her side. Mrs. Posson had been in ill health for some time, and of late had been despondent, and she had been brooding over the recent death of her hus-

Barnum & Bailey in Germany. BERLIN, May 16 .- Berlin and Charlottenberg, a favorite suburb of the capital, were to-day under the spell of the Barnum & Bailey circus. There was a street parade this forenoon, the public schools closing to Bennett and of modern newspapers, which enable the children to see it. The opening are, he said, printed for different constitu-The circus will remain here for a month which they are particularly interested. In The civic authorities placed many ob-conclusion he said: "Speaking of reform stacles in the way of thorough advertising.

BRITISH RELIEF COLUMN AND BOERS SAID TO HAVE CLASHED.

Another Rumor Says There Has Been a Battle at Mafeking and the Boers Lost Heavily.

GREAT ACTIVITY AT PRETORIA

BURGHERS REPORTED TO BE HOLD-ING BACK IMPORTANT NEWS.

Roberts Still Resting at Kroonstad. but Buller Advancing in Natal-Glencoe Occupied.

LONDON, May 17, 3:30 a. m.-The British relief column fought the Boers at Kraai Pan, thirty-two miles south of Mafeking, on Tuesday, according to a telegram received Wednesday night at Lourenzo Marfrom Molopo, 100 miles north of Mafeking. This intelligence is accepted here with some reserve because it is difcated from the papers of the day. There are | ficult to understand how the news could | He said: "Everything is going according have been so quickly put on the wire from a place 132 miles from the scene of the en-

A Portuguese official dispatch says an encounter has occurred at Mafeking, and the Vaal river, near Pretoria. I don't think thinking man would abolish the newspaper | that the Boers have been repulsed with heavy loss.

A correspondent of the Morning Post, tured by the Boers at Kraai Pan.

The British public is keenly expectant of you out,' which implies that it was the Al- | the announcement that Mafeking has been mighty's intention that sin should be pub- relieved. In army circles the opinion seems lished to the world. Of course there is such a bad thing as too much of a good to prevail that this has already been ac- development in to-day's war news is a night the War Office asserted that news of the relief had not been received. The steadbut the truth. Some newspapers are great | fast courage of the hunger-bitten garrison has produced a deep impression, and the news of succor is awaited with more anxiety than has been felt regarding any other event of the war.

Douglas Story, the Daily Mail's correspondent at Pretoria, wires: "The Boer government is holding back some big news. Feverish activity prevails here. President Kruger is working day and night. latest Boer official bulletin is that the relief column has been defeated with great

Lord Roberts continues passive at Kroonsemi-circular screen many miles in length, without lapping flanks. The railway will probably be completed to-day. The Kroonstad censor permits the passage of long dispatches dealing with incidents prior to How They Decoy British with th the occupation.

It seems that General French's cavalry had one lively fight after crossing the Zand river. A mixed squadron, composed of the Scots Grays, the Inniskillings, Carbineers and Australian Horse, took a kopie and dismounted. The Boers suddenly fired from a concealed position, killing many horses and stampeding the rest. The Boers then advanced in overwhelming numbers and drove the squadron, capturing some. The Boers robbed the dead and looted the sad-A small brigade of cavalry drove them off. Further north the Hussars charged the Boers, killing and wounding many stragglers with sabres and pistols. Lord Roberts's infantry marched 120 miles n seven days. General French marched thirty miles in one day.

The Boers when retiring dragged thirtytwo guns through Kroonstad. General Buller is moving toward Newcastle. He appears to be using 25,000 men against 5,000 or 6,000. His operations will almost certainly result in his forcing his way into the Transvaal, possibly in time to co-operate with Lord Roberts's advance. although General Buller is now 252 miles from Johannesburg, or twenty-five days'

A Dane who was captured by the South African Horse says that there are 500 Frenchmen with the Boers who are opposing General Buller, together with Germans and other foreigners. The Ladysmith correspondent of Daily Telegraph says that only one Boer was shot in the movement which resulted in the taking of Helpmakaar.

General Rundle is sweeping through the northeast of the Free State. The Boers are dissolving before him, and some are surrendering. Their main force is assembled between Ficksburg and Winburg, but it is strengthening of curselves." without close organization. To-day's installment of the war story

from every part of the field is therefore seemingly a narrative of British successes; but, with the Boers preparing for a last desperate stand and with Boer guerilla parties looting houses and stores in the northwest section of Cape Colony, it is not all roses for the British. The Upington The members from the different divisions district is the locality where the guerrilla evidence. The postponed congress of the Afrikand-

er Bund has been called to meet at Paarle June 15 A Canadian battery of fifteen-pounders arrived at Beira, Portuguese East Africa,

The Lourenzo Marques correspondent of the Times, under Tuesday's date, says: "There has been a heated discussion in the Raad, in secret session, respecting the expediency of destroying the mines. The result is not publicly known. The foreign mining representatives are greatly alarmed and have addressed strong representations to their consuls. Persons acquainted with Col. Baden-Powell's scheme of defense at Mafeking assert that the occupation of the Kaffir location by the Boers would not endanger the garrison provided relief came A telegram from Cape Town says that Cecil Rhodes has decided to retire alto-

gether from Cape Colony politics. The War Office has asked the National Rifle Association to draft a plan for national rifle clubs, as advanced by Lord Salisbury in his recent speech.

BULLER OCCUPIES GLENCOE.

Boers Evacuate the Town and Take Their Guns with Them.

LONDON, May 16, 10:35 a. m .- The War from General Buller, dated Dundee, May 16: "We occupied Glencoe yesterday. The Transvaalers have now evacuated Biggarsberg. The Free Staters on the Drakensburg are much reduced in numbers. The Lindenburg, Carolina and Pretoria commandoes trekked north from Hlatikulo on the 13th and 14th of May. Eleven guns were entrained at Glencoe. The last train, with ambulance, left there at dawn May 15. This result has been largely produced by the action of the Fifth Division, which, during the last few days, has done a great deal of very hard work-marching, mountainclimbing and road-making. Trains are now running to Wessels Nek station.'

MAY DETAIN CANNED GOODS.

Portugal Under No Treaty Obligations

to the United States. partment knows nothing of the reported detention of American canned beef at Louof the United States consul to make a protest against the action of the Portuguese authorities in this matter. It is said that | get it. a neutral nation, such as is Portugal in this case, has an undoubted right to prescribe certain goods as contraband of war and prevent their transportation across its territory. But leaving aside the question he is not getting rich while a few others as to the right to declare contraband it is are, is in a poor b

said here that Portugal, being under no TT treaty obligation to this country, is at perfect liberty to prevent any kind of goods from the United States from crossing Portuguese East Africa. Such is a national right, which the United States itself possesses as to its own territory and cannot deny to another nation. Sometimes, by SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH FEARS treaty, special privileges as to the transportation of goods in transit across a country are conferred. But in the case of Portugal the only trade treaty which existed between that country and the United States expired in 1892, and commercial relations between the two countries since that date have been conducted only by courtesy and without foundation of privilege. Therefore, if Mr. Hollis, the United States consul at Lourenzo Marques, has protested or attempts to do so he will find nimself unsupported by his own govern-

BOERS MERELY FALLING BACK.

How a Peace Envoy Accounts for Re-

ported British Successes. NEW YORK, May 16.-Beyond a drive through Central Park and the principal localities of interest in the city, no programme was arranged for the Boer envoys to-day. They spent the forenoon in answering telegrams and letters from more than sixty cities in the United States, from which invitations had been received. An effort is being made to arrange a plan so that the envoys can visit a majority of the cities. Probably they will leave for Washington on Friday.

C. H. Wessels, one of the envoys, dis credited the cable dispatches to the effect that President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, is said to have lashed the Free Staters to make them fight. He said the in perefct harmony. Mr. Wessels was also asked concerning the English advices and successes reported in recent cablegrams. to the plan of action prepared some time ago. Every time we fall back it is given out as a British victory, but it is all a pre-conway. The final crisis has not yet come. What I consider the crucial test will be at cesses are neutral news, but highly optimistic from a British standpoint.

IF DEFEATED AT THE VAAL

Transvaalers May Surrender to the British Commander.

LONDON. May 16 .- The most important nouncing that the Boer delegates had advised the Transvaalers to surrender if defeated at the Vaal. This remarkable announcement is vouched for on good authority, and obviously receives more credence in Cape Town than would a mere

NEW YORK, May 16 .- Messrs. Fischer, Wolmerans and Wessels, constituting the envoys from the South African Republic and Orange Free State, who arrived here yesterday, commissioned by their government to endeavor to induce the United States to use its influence for the establishment of peace in South Africa, were questioned today regarding the statement from London that a cablegram from Cape Town asserted they had advised surrender should their countrymen be defeated on the Vaal river. Severally and collectively the representa-tives vehemently denied that they had stad. His cavalry is stretching like a given any such advice, and they declared they were unalterably opposed to surren-

THOSE CIVILIZED BOERS.

White Flag and Then "Pot" Them. LONDON, May 16.—The War Office posts the following dispatch from Lord Roberts,

under date of Kroonstad, May 15: "Two officers and six men of Prince A fred's Guards, while out foraging yesterfarm flying a white flag, the owner which surrendered himself with arms and ammunition. They then approached another farm, also flying a white flag. When within forty yards of the inclosure they were fired upon by fifteen or sixteen Boers concealed behind the farm wall. Two of the men were killed, Lieutenant F. B. Walton was wounded and Lieutenant W. B Everton and two noncommissioned officers were taken prisoners. The owner of the farm states that the Boers threatened to shoot him when he protested against their making improper use of the white flag."

MORE TROOPS AT BEIRA.

Lord Dunraven and His Sharpshoot-

ers on Portuguese Soil. LONDON, May 16.-About 1,100 more troops have arrived at Beira, Portuguese East Africa. Among them is Lord Dunraven, who accompanied the Dunraver sharpshooters as a supernumerary captain on the battalion staff.

The governor of Beira, Senor Noyrelles, in the course of a speech at a dinner to the yeomanry, said: "Friends, as we have always been of England, we could never have realized the magnificent unity of the Anglo Saxon race without such an object lesson Realizing this, Portugal not only congratulates her ancient ally, but rejoices with it, as the strengthening of a friend is the

Shell-Proof Train. LONDON, May 17 .- An armored roa train, constructed for the War Office, wa tried yesterday at Leeds. The officers present at the trial think the invention marks a great advance in military science. The armor is half an inch of nickel and steel, and is proof against bullets and she splinters at a distance of twenty yards. Each of the three trucks of the train carries one 4.7 naval gun. The trial, which was made under severe conditions, was completely successful and the train will proceed to South Africa immediately.

THE PRESENT STRIKES.

Explanation of the Unrest Epidemic in the World of Labor.

Nashville American (Dem.) An explanation of the strikes which have cropped out over the country in number of places in the past two months would be interesting. Times are good; there is no doubt about it. Men engaged in all lines of trade agree on this point Prices of most products are high and well maintained. This means there is a demand for them, and a general demand means there is money distributed in the hands of the people. Yet there are strikes. We have not seen it said that labor is suffering. Nowhere do we read of mobs parading the streets, crying for bread, as central provinces, and the aid given to the was the case in 1877, when work was able-bodied people seems sufficient, and the scarce and bread hard to get. Some of the kitchens and hospitals are well managed. strikes have been worked up by labor agi- But the penny wage for a weakly gang is tators, those creatures who live on the toil Office has posted the following dispatch of honest workmen and who bring so much distress and wretchedness into thousands of homes, and other strikes are the result of the very prosperity we enjoy. country is prosperous," argues a deluded workman, "yet I am not prosperous. Every day I read of men making vast fortunes.

still my wages are small." He becomes dis-

shorter hours. This is one of the underlying reasons of all strikes-the discontent with one's lot, the laborer forgetting that some must be hewers of wood, and this is induced to a large extent by the court which is paid to money and the "store set by" money. However, we believe the day has come when this adulation of mere money has reached its height. No one admires a simple money-getter like "Chicago" Gates, of the American Wire and Steel Company. When money becomes brutal, men who possess it, and having nothing else, cease to be envied. And as the country grows and civilization advances money becomes less sought for as the sole end of existence The man with the moderate income soon learns he is happier than many with great WASHINGTON, May 16 .- The State De- | maybe, but if he lives in a city he can have access to a public library. He cannot own a carriage, but he can get on a trolley car and be whirled into the country in a few renzo Marques and a purpose on the part | minutes' time. It is a nice thing to have money to be able to acquire some of the things that only money can bring, but it is not worth joining hands with Satan to

> We shall come to the point in this coun try when money will be less esteemed than it is now, when men will stand more for what they are and less for what they have. The workman who strikes for more money, because he is discontented, because

IT MAY RUIN BRITAIN.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Predicts Bad Times Unless the Raid on His Strong Box Be Stopped.

CHAMBERLAIN AND BALFOUR

COLONIAL SECRETARY EULOGIZES HIS FELLOW-STATESMAN.

Characteristic Speech by Ambassador Choate-Extent of the Famine in India.

LONDON, May 16.-The chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks Beach, speaking at Bristol this evening, congratulated the audience on the fact that the cloud of war was fairly lifting and that Free Staters were all working together and | there were streaks of light portending a glorious dawn. Continuing he said: "We are contending with a foe whose courage and skilled tenacity we have learnt to respect. But we are entitled to hope that the beginning of the end is coming." Sir sidered plan and does not hurt us in any | Michael added that the thanks of the nation would be due to Lord Roberts and those under him. If the government, he the stories published about the British suc- | declared, was not entitled to credit for the successes it was not blamable for the 54,000,000 marks thus provided the excess reverses. It had shrunk at nothing to must not be covered by indirect taxation.

supply men and means. The chancellor denied that he was personally responsible for any delay in forwarding troops to South Africa, and ansary, but said that the country must look to the volunteers and the militia.

"The expenditure of the country," said Sir Michael, "is growing at an enormous a dangerous rate. I have always put a strong navy as a prime necessity of the country and it may be that assent will have to be given for a further expenditure, in view of the hostile feeling toward England in some European countries. But I regard the country's increasing expenditure as the real danger. If we go on as we are going there may be very bad times in store for the country, particularly for the working classes."

Chamberlain Praises Balfour. LONDON, May 16.-The Liberal Union Club gave a banquet this evening at the Hotel Cecil to Arthur J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury and government leader in the House of Commons. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, presided. Mr. Chamberlain, when proposing the health of Mr. Balfour, euloand declared that the integrity of the empire had been saved by the Unionist alli-Mr. Balfour, who, on rising to respond was received with prolonged cheering, said the remarks of Mr. Chamberlain had carried his mind back over the fourteen event ful years since the Unionist alliance began. There were few, he continued, who could recall that period with more heartfelt gratitude that fate had given him such colleagues to work with. The Duke of Devonshire also spoke

the value of the alliance. MILLIONS IN WANT.

Forty Per Cent. of the Population in Some Indian Provinces Are Starving. LONDON, May 16.-Dealing with the famine in the central provinces of India, which have an area equal to that of Austria and a population of nearly 11,000,000, and which were formerly most prosperous the Daily Chronicle correspondent a Bilaspur writes: "The demand for government assistance is unparalleled. In one district 40 per cent, are dependent on the sirdar for their daily bread; in two others the percentage is over 30. In the whole area there are 1,500,000 people with no other sources of subsistence than government charity. In the eastern division, where the crop failure was the most com plete, we have had the best opportunity of seeing the most gigantic organization ever evolved for grappling with the famine. The abomination of desolation is here. Not a toiler is seen in the fields. When the last rains failed and the peasantry saw the young rice shoots blasted by the fierce August sun they were left without resources, and the few silver ornaments which every Indian family possessed went at last. Then they crowded the relief works by hundreds of thousands."

ther on stone-breaking is in progress, and peasants who have never before handled any implement save those of husbandry wrestle manfully with crowbar and boring tool. When the rock is broken women and youngsters busily ply little hammers. At able-bodied man earns 3 cents, women 21/2 cents, and children 2 cents. To European ears this wage sounds preposterously low. If the price of grain increases the wage is increased, and vice versa, so that a full day's toil secures to every worker a sufficiency of food. No work, no pay. The old and feeble are drafted into the weakly gangs. They would be infinitely better in the camp kitchen, which is always open to them, but the Indian peasant woman dreads the kangalkhana with the same unreasoning aversion that the English poor have of th workhouse. They love to handle money and even these wrecks of humanity lay by a few pies (a pie is the equivalent of cent United States currency) of their miserable pittance, and starve their shrunken bodies in order to get a morsel of opium or tobacco.

"Three miles out from Bilaspur 1,500

"The type of relief work described a Bilaspur is found by the hundreds in the insufficient. I am assured, however, that it will be raised.'

Viceroy Curzon Needs More Money. NEW YORK, May 16.-Certain newspapers having made the statement that Lord Curzon, viceroy of India, had said that no contented, he strikes for more money, for further help was needed in the famine, the New York committee of one hundred on India famine relief sent an inquiry to Lord Curzon and received the following reply: "So far from no more funds being nee every dollar is of service in saving life. We have five and three-quarters millions on relief. Many in extreme destitution. All help

> gladly received." SPEECH BY CHOATE.

American Humor for the Ancient

Company of Fishmongers. LONDON, May 16 .- Joseph B. Choate, the United States ambassador, was the special guest at dinner this evening of the incomes. He cannot have a private library, Ancient Company of Fishmongers. The assemblage, which was very distinguished, included the Chinese, Swiss and Servian ministers, Sir Thomas Henry Sanderson, permanent under secretary of state for foreign affairs, and other foreign officers. Early in his speech Mr. Choate remarked: "Forget your wars and internal commo tions and look quietly in the faces of the diplomatic representatives of the world who are bringing you only messages of

> The applause that greeted this apparent monplace remark could only be appre-

pal topic of conversation had been the cor-dial reception of the Boer delegates in

Later Mr. Choate, amid applause, after humorously referring to the fact that Americans knew London better than Londoners, said: "From people who have such mutual interests as these you do not need loud professions of friendship. It would be hard, indeed, to dissolve such ties. We are pursuing the same ends and actions speak louder than words." He then went on to refer to English aid in the hour of certain American calamities, like the Chicago fire, with their reflex American aid in the day of Irish famine. "And last, and not least," he said, "I would refer to the shiploads of food now leaving the United States for India." [Loud applause.]

The speech was one of the most successful and humorous yet made by the United States ambassador. "A Boston wit once said," he observed, "that all good Americans went to Paris when they died, but you can take my word for it that they all flock to London while they are alive." Mr. Choate facetiously referred to the

endless disputes over the fisheries questions, remarking that such matters, although vehemently discussed, would not make them enemies. He rather took the audience by surprise when he declared that "In Westminster Hall and other homes of oratory in England there have been as many noble blows struck and as many pregnant words uttered on behalf of the independence of America as there have been for the integrity of the British em-

Major General Alfred Edward Turned, in a remarkable speech, frankly admitted that Great Britain was not able to support an army adequate to her defense and he said: "There is a danger nearer home, and more immediate than we think.

The German Naval Bill.

BERLIN, May 16.-The budget committee of the Reichstag concluded the debate of the naval bill to-day, after deciding that the measure is to come in force simultaneously with the amendments to the stamp law and the customs tariff providing the The sawmill and shingle planing mill, lummeans for the increased naval expenditures. The committee also resolved that should the naval estimates exceed the

Where Portugal Got Money.

LONDON, May 17 .- The Lisbon correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "A seminounced that it might be necessary to still official government organ declares that the further increase the navy. He disagreed Delagoa Railway bonds form part of the with the suggestion that a large, perma- guarantee of a loan which the Paris committee of the Portuguese Tobacco Con pany has granted to Portugal to pay the Delagoa award. This information has passed the censor."

> Massacred by "Boxers." TIEN-TSIN, May 16 .- More "Boxer" out-

rages are reported sixty miles north of Tien-Tsin, where a number of native Christians have been massacred. The British admiral has arrived here and proceeded for A German Critic.

to-day severely criticises the tariff policy of the United States government as affecting Porto Rico and calls it brutally unfair

BERLIN, May 16 .- The Vossische Zeitung

Cable Notes. Queen Victoria has conferred knighthood on Right Hon. Edward Henry Carson, the Queen Victoria visited Nettly Hospital

yesterday and distributed flowers to the wounded, and conversed with many of During the recent artillery tests at Thorn West Prussia, five artillerymen were injured by the explosion of a shell, and two

succumbed to their injuries. Dublin University has returned Sir Hen-ry Carson to the House of Commons without opposition on his appointment as so licitor general in succession to Sir Rober Findlay, appointed to succeed Sir Richard Webster as attorney general.

H. De La Roche Vernet, second secretary of the French embassy in Berlin, has been recalled to Paris because Emperor William had complained to the French ambassador, the Marquis De Noailles, of the secretary's improper public remarks during the recent visit of Emperor Francis Joseph

At London, yesterday, in the Queen's Bench division of the High Court of Justice, Judges Ridley and Darling gave judgment in favor of the crown in the case of the government versus the Jewish Colonization Association on a claim for succession duly amounting to £1,250,000 on property valued at £8,000,000, settled by the late Baron Hirsch in 1892 on the coloniza-

tion association. HOTEL FIRE FATALITIES

THREE LIVES LOST AND MANY PER-SONS HURT AT CHICAGO.

English Ex-Sailor Was the Hero of Many Rescues-The Casualties and the Losses Incurred.

CHICAGO, May 16.-Two persons were killed and fifteen were injured in a fire which early to-day destroyed the Hotel sons are busy adding to the long list of Helene at Nos. 110 to 114 ritty-third street, tanks constructed by famine labor. Fur- One of the injured died to-night and four others are not expected to recover.

-The Dead .-CHARLOTTE PETERSON, dining-room girl, found in her room burned to a crisp. LENA PEARSON, found burned almost beyond recognition in the room with Miss Peterson. S. G. M'HADDIN, flesh partly burned

from body; died to-night.

-The Seriously Injured .-W. E. HORN, burned about face and hands and body, leg broken; will die. E. E. TARBUX, burned about body; re-ELIZABETH FLORENCE, internally injured and skull fractured, unconscious; recovery doubtful E. B. ALLEN, both ankles sprained and internally injured in jumping from third-

ternally injured; jumped from third-story MISS HELEN JOSEPH, badly bruised and overcome by smoke.
STELLA NEILWOLSKI, chamber maid, jumped from first floor, overcome by smoke and injured internally L. J. M'NEIL, porter, burned about face. MISS SARAH HUTCHINSON, a high school teacher, injured in falling from sec-

MRS, T. D. ALLEN, back broken and in-

JAMES COSTIN, fireman, cut by falling MRS. BRUCE and baby, overcome by THOMAS MORGAN, policeman, back in-

MRS. ADELIA LAWSON, badly bruised Miss Florence, who was probably fatally injured, was seen by a policeman hanging from a third-story window. "Hang on until I get a ladder," he shouted, but the young woman nearly fainting from smoke and nervousness gradually lost her grip. The officer hurry-ing back with the ladder appeared just in time to see her let go of the ledge and fall to the stone sidewalk below. She was picked up bleeding and unconscious and placed in an ambulance. Dr. N. R. Yeager, who occupied one of

the upper rooms, escaped with a few

bruises, by jumping to an awning. It broke, but lessened the force of his fall. W. T. L. Morrow, a farmer, whose home is in Columbia, Tenn., owes his escape to his horror of fires. He was living at the hotel while undergoing medical treatment and always had a rope under his pillow When the alarm was sounded he grasped his Bible in one hand and with the other ciasped around the rope which he had made fast to his bed, lowered himself to

the ground. Police, firemen and spectators united one voice in praising the porter, McNeil He was formerly a gunner in the English navy on board the battleship Dreadnought and holds medals for marksmanship and proficiency in drilling. He took part in the Jameson raid and it was while in Africa that the illness which compelled him to secure a discharge came upon him. The rescues were nearly all accomplished before the firemen arrived. The blaze spread so rapidly that had the people in the hotel been compelled to await the arrival of the hook and ladder company

clated by those who knew that the princi- many more lives would have been lost. The policemen and others on the ground early, however, were able to secure ladders from a paint store nearby and by this means saved many of the guests from death. The fire started in the basement and spread with the greatest rapidity. But for the heroic action of Porter McNeil every person in the building undoubtedely would

have perished. The loss to the building and furnishings was \$40,000. The destruction of the hotel was replete with daring rescues and narrow escapes, in which James McNeil, the porter, earned himself the title of hero. He was the first to warn the sleeping occupants of their danger. He carried Helen Joseph down a swaying ladder from the third floor and then, amid the cheers of the onlookers, returned to the second floor where a woman was lying unconscious, her clothing on fire. He carried her to the window and dropped her into the arms of Policeman Wolf. The effort and heat were too much for McNell, and he staggered back into the smoke. The people below thought he was lost. A policeman mounted to the shoulders of a brother officer and, clambering over the window ledge, caught McNeil by the feet and dragged him from the room. McNeil was passed down to the ground and soon recovered consciousness. The rescue of a woman and her baby aroused the enthusiasm of the crowds. Mrs. Bruce, with one arm around her infant child, was clinging with the other arm to the ledge of a second-story window. Smoke was pouring out in smothering clouds and Mrs. Bruce seemed on the point of falling. Her fingers were relaxing when suddenly three policeman, carrying a blanket held taut among them, rushed into the flames, which were then darting from the basement windows, just in time to catch the soman and her child in safety. Mrs. Bruce was badly burned, but had succeeded in protecting her baby, so that not one has of its head had been burned.

Forest Fires Put Out by Rain.

MENOMINEE, Mich., May 16.-Heavy rains to-day put out the fire at Fisher, which started Monday. The loss is estimated at \$500,000; insurance only \$100,000. ber and cedar yard, dry sheds, kilns, schoolhouse, hospital and eight dwellings are destroyed. The mills were owned by S. M. Fisher, of Chicago, president of the Wisconsin & Michigan Railroad Company. C. H. Worcester & Co. lost 10,000,000 feet of lumber, 1,000,000 shingles and a large quantity of cedar product.

Grand Army Home Burned.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 16 .- Fire this afternoon destroyed the Grand Army home for soldiers' widows at Hawkins station, on the Pennsylvania railroad, near here, The forty inmates, ranging in age from fifty-five to ninety-five years, escaped without injury. One old woman, Mrs. Tence, aged ninety-five years, may die from the shock. Loss, \$20,000. Cause of fire

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., May 16 .- Fire started to-day in the Canada Cycle and

Loss Nearly Half a Million.

Motor Company's establishment, and spread to the Welland Vale Company's works and before the flames were subdued both plants were complete wrecks. The loss will amount to nearly half a million dollars, partially covered by insurance. Over five hundred men are thrown out of employment.

Other Fires.

BRISTOL, Tenn., May 16 .- Fire to-day at

the Tom's Creek coal mines, in Wise coun-

ty, Virginia, destroyed disintegrator wash-

ers and other machinery of the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company, entailing a loss of \$100,000. The company's stores and other buildings were saved. GREENWICH, Conn., May 16 .- Fire tonight destroyed several business blocks. the Catholic Church, one of E. C. Bene-dict's stables and a few other buildings, causing a total loss of \$150,000.

PROPOSITION ACCEPTED BY THE

GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE,

But Voted Down by the Men at a Meeting This Morning-Fruitless Ef-

fort to End St. Louis Strike.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 17.-At 12:25 this morning the executive committee of the strikers rejected the agreement arrived at between the Transit company and the

strikers' grievance committee. The strike All yesterday the eyes of the public and strikers alike were focused on the conference called to effect a settlement of the differences existing between the St. Louis Transit Company and the grievance committee of its small army of strikers. The conference was in session from early in the afternoon till 9:15 o'clock at night, and at its conclusion members of the grievance committee announced that an agreement had been reached with the railway officials, but that they were not in a position to announce its terms till the compact had been ratified by the executive committee of the striking employes. The executive awaiting developments in the conference, and the grievance committee at once hurried thither, and both committees went into secret session. Soon after midnight

it was announced the agreement had been Traffic along the lines of the Transit company's system is gradually being resumed and assuming a semblance to the former conditions. None of the 3,325 striking street-car employes have returned to work, but cars are being operated with the help of nonunion men, many of whom have been secured from distant points. For some time past the Transit company has been importing men to take the places of strikers. Last night two crowds of nearly 100 each arrived from Indiana and Missouri

towns, and were out to work to-day. At Indianapolis Next Year.

COLUMBUS, O., May 16.-The American Association of Physio-Medical Physicians and Surgeons to-day elected J. W. Shockley, of Columbus, president; H. P. Nelson, of Chicago, and W. L. Loomis, of Toledo vice presidents; E. Anthony, Indianapolis, treasurer; A. W. Fisher, Indianapolis, secretary. Indianapolis was chosen as the place of the next meeting

Husband Dead, Wife Dying.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 16.-William Vouvie, a dairyman, killed himself to-night after having fired three bullets into the head of his wife. The woman probably will die. The couple have been estranged for some time.



With warm shampoos of CUTICURA SOAP and light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emol ient skin cures. This tree stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces stimulates the hair follicles, supplies roots with energy and nourishment, makes the hair grow when all else fails.